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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, Judge

IN RE: SOCIAL MEDIA ADOLESCENT)
ADDICTION/PERSONAL INJURY)
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION.)

BY:

NO. C 22-MD-03047-YGR

Oakland, California Friday, January 26, 2024

AMENDED TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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Friday - January 26, 2024

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9:29 a.m.

PROCEEDINGS

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THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, now calling the civil matter 22-MD-03047-YGR, In Re: Social Media Adolescent Addiction/Personal Injury Products Liability Litigation.

May I have the first speaker step forward and --

THE COURT: Hold on. They don't know who the first speaker is going to be.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So as is our practice, you've signed in on the attorneys sheet, and that will be the record of who's here today. It looks like you all were able to make it into the courthouse. Apologies if there was any delay in getting you through, but that's democracy at work. There is another proceeding here in this courthouse that has attracted much attention. Not surprisingly, this one as much as that one. In any event, we have a lot to do today.

Because, once again, the courts are going through shortages of court reporters, I do have a court reporter doing these proceedings remotely. I'm going to ask Mr. Cuenco to send me an invite so I can join and not boot him off, like I did accidentally yesterday.

So we have a number of things to do today. One is I'll take any update with respect to what happened yesterday with

Judge Kang. We have the interlocutory appeal issue. We have a number of issues with respect to motion practice generally.

You all asked in your case management order about bellwether protocols. There's some implementation orders that I need to review with you. And then after we're done, I've got a number of plaintiffs' attorneys who I will meet with individually and on an ex parte basis. So that's the general overview. If there are other things that we need to do, make a running list and we can deal with them later.

I did -- where is Ms. Anderson? Ms. Anderson, I'm going

I did -- where is Ms. Anderson? Ms. Anderson, I'm going to give you some time to do this, and so this is why I'm mentioning it now. In preparation for my meetings with plaintiffs' attorneys, I want to make sure that I understand what the leadership communicated. So not my order, what the leadership communicated to the plaintiffs' lawyers about the structure of the -- of the group and the assignments that were being given. That is the document I'm looking for, not my own orders. I have my own orders.

Come to the mic, please, if you have something to say, and make sure to identify yourself.

MS. ANDERSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Jennie Lee
Anderson on behalf of plaintiffs. I did communicate with
chambers again this morning, and we did send you the
communication from co-lead counsel that we believe you are
looking for.

1 THE COURT: Because the things you sent they told me 2. were not what I -- when they communicated them to me, they were 3 not what I was looking for. So which is --MS. ANDERSON: So I asked if it was -- I asked 4 chambers if it was an order or a communication from Your Honor, 5 6 and we understood that it wasn't, that it was a communication 7 from co-lead counsel to other plaintiffs, and we have forwarded you that e-mail with respect -- that we think you're looking 8 9 I don't know if you've seen the e-mail from co-leads. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Well, they will send it to me, and 11 if not, then I will interrupt and give you some time when I 12 finish talking. MS. ANDERSON: Yes, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Okay. First, we will go ahead and start 14 with the argument on interlocutory appeal. So who will be 15 doing that? 16 MR. LICHTMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. On behalf 17 of the plaintiffs, Jason Lichtman, Lieff Cabraser. 18 19 THE COURT: And? 20 MS. MIYATA: And good morning, Your Honor. Bianca Miata on behalf of the state plaintiffs. 21 22 MR. WILLEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian Willen 23 on behalf of the Google defendants, but speaking for the 24 defense group here. 25 THE COURT: Okay. I am not inclined to grant your

1 motion. You can proceed. 2. MR. WILLEN: Okay. So --3 THE COURT: Well, that's why I'm starting with you. MR. WILLEN: No, I appreciate that. 4 5 So, I mean, we think the order meets all the statutory 6 criteria under 1292(b), and I'm happy to just walk through, and 7 if the Court has questions or things that I can help clarify, 8 I'm more than happy to do that. 9 So the first point is that we have identified several 10 different what we consider to be controlling issues of law, 11 legal questions that the Court resolved that are vital to the 12 continued proceedings here. So the first has to do with the failure to warn issue. So 13 the question that was decided was whether a failure to warn, 14 15 whether framing a claim as a failure to warn claim removes it from the protections of Section 230, where the failure to warn 16 is premised on a cause of action that would otherwise be 17 That, we think, is a straightforward legal question. 18 barred. 19 The second is whether the First Amendment applies to and 20 prohibits claims seeking to impose legal obligations that would 21 require more robust age verification protocols or more robust 2.2 parental controls. Again, we think that's a pretty clean legal 23 question. 24 And then the third is whether the defendants' platforms or 25 certain features within those platforms are products for

purposes of products liability law.

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So all of these are legal questions, I think they were resolved by the Court as legal questions, and they're controlling in the sense that they will -- obviously there's an overlap between the first factor and the third factor, but all of these questions are vital to the priority claims that the plaintiffs put forward, the claims that the plaintiffs said are the ones that were the most important, the gravamen of their case, and resolving those questions would, in our view, clearly materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation.

With respect to the second issue, which is substantial grounds for disagreement, I think on each of those we've explained that not only could reasonable jurists disagree with the way that the Court has resolved those issues, but, in fact, there has been disagreement on each of those, on each of those issues. So on failure to warn we cited a number of cases, but I think most prominently the decisions from the Texas Supreme Court in the Facebook case and the Second Circuit in the Herrick versus Grindr case, but there are many others that basically say if you have a claim that would be -- be barred by Section 230 if asserted as a negligence claim or a product liability claim, then describing that as a failure to warn about the dangers of features, the dangers of certain publication features, doesn't take you outside of Section 230. So we think there's pretty clear disagreement on that issue.

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applicability.

With respect to the First Amendment issue and parental controls, we cited a number of cases, including at least three recent decisions, one from Judge Friedman in the Bonta case, another case from Arkansas, the Griffin case, and then a more recent TRO decision from Ohio, the Yost case, all of which have enjoined statutes that have attempted to put requirements to do certain kinds of parental consent or age verification on some of the very services at issue here, and those courts have found that those laws violate the First Amendment. So again, it's clearly a difference of opinion about the First Amendment's

And then the third issue obviously is the product liability issue, and here we have disagreement or conflict to some degree between this court and the JCCP court on the question of whether the defendants' platforms or certain features within them are products that are subject to products liability claims. So, of course, Judge Kuhl found that they were not. This Court has found that there's a complicated defect-by-defect analysis that has to be applied, and under that analysis at least some of the features at issue are products and can be subject to products liability claims. So again, I think there's a pretty clear and substantial disagreement on that issue.

And then in terms of the -- whether these issues would materially advance the ultimate termination of the lawsuit, I

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think, again, it seems pretty clear to us that they would. Just to take the products liability issue, if the Ninth Circuit were to adopt the view that either Judge Kuhl had or that a number of other courts have taken on this question, those products liability claims, the claims that the plaintiffs put forward as their priority claims, the claims that they thought were the strongest, would be out of the case, and those are the only claims, of course, that have been allowed to proceed. So if that wouldn't materially advance the ultimate termination of the lawsuit, it's hard to think of what would. But even a more narrow or more nuanced ruling would substantially affect the way that discovery happens, the way that the parties shape the lawsuit, summary judgment and ultimately what trial looks like. And it's not required under 1292(b) that the resolution of the certified question immediately terminate the lawsuit, although we think at least with the products issue there's a chance that it would. So this seems to us a fairly straightforward case where each of the three statutory criteria are met. Obviously the Court has discretion to make a decision about what it wants to do, but we think this is a case where granting a 1292(b) interlocutory appeal would substantially help the parties and the Court get to a more orderly, more efficient and more expeditious resolution of the case.

So that's our pitch. If there's particular things that

the Court would like me to address, I'm more than happy to do it.

THE COURT: You can proceed.

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MR. LICHTMAN: May it please the Court. Your Honor, again, this is Jason Lichtman for the individual plaintiffs.

There really was not anything that was much different than what defendants put in their briefs there, and so by and large, we'll rest on the papers unless Your Honor has some questions.

But there is just one point that I'd like to make, though, that I heard for the first time, which is that defendants made the point that really the way they're conceiving of this, their argument about Prong 1 about whether there's a controlling question of law, and their argument about whether it would advance the resolution of the case really overlap, and the Ninth Circuit has said that that's absolutely not the way that courts should analyze whether 1292 is appropriate. And that's from the Cement case back in 1982.

And it's important to note that what defendants have not really done is identify a single or multiple controlling questions of law where there was substantial disagreement about those controlling questions of law, and resolution of that disagreement would advance the ultimate termination of the litigation.

Instead what they've done, particularly in briefing -- and again, it's something of what I heard up here today -- is that

they've identified some disputes about the law, they've identified some areas where they think that there are other courts that have done other things, and they've made some arguments about efficiency. But they haven't actually tied together this is the controlling question, here is the dispute about this legal issue, and here's how resolving that dispute advances the litigation.

And to that end it's notable that on reply, one of the cases that they relied on as similar to this one is the MCI case. And, in fact, when that appears in their brief, it is their only citation on reply. And that's a case in which the Central District of California did exactly what defendants are

asking this Court to do. It certified a question that the

defendants in that case argued was a little different, a little

15 interesting, but where they didn't identify an actual dispute

over the controlling question of law that would advance the

17 case.

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And it's interesting defendants cited that MCI case, because the Ninth Circuit denied that petition for review. In that case that defendants cite as the -- and again, it's the only case in that section of their brief -- in that case the defendant cited similar to this one.

Again, happy to answer any questions from the Court.

Otherwise, we submit on the papers.

MS. MIYATA: Your Honor, I'll keep my comments quite

1 brief. Bianca Miata on behalf of the state plaintiffs. 2. As the Court is well aware, the parties are currently 3 engaged in briefing a wave of motions to dismiss filed by Meta, 4 and in Meta's pending motions, Meta has raised challenges under Section 230, the First Amendment, same or similar issues of law 5 6 that they seek to have this Court certify for interlocutory 7 appeal. To do what Meta has asked is going to do the opposite of materially advancing the ultimate termination of this 8 9 litigation as required under 1292(b), and I'll just skip 10 straight to that third prong. It raises --11 THE COURT: Ms. Miyata, if you could turn that mic so we can hear you better, please. 12 MS. MIYATA: Oh, apologies. 13 THE COURT: No worries. 14 MS. MIYATA: Is that a little bit better? 15 THE COURT: A little bit. 16 MS. MIYATA: I'll do better to speak directly into 17 the mic. Thank you. 18 19 To grant Meta's request would do the opposite of 20 materially advancing the ultimate termination of this 21 litigation. It ups the likelihood of having multiple piecemeal 2.2 appeals, as this issue is currently being briefed as to other 23 Addressing only one party's appeal as to these issues 24 without all rulings being considered together raises 25 uncertainty as to the application of any ruling that the Ninth

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Circuit might enter regarding the state's claims, because while there are some similarities between private plaintiffs' claims and the state's claims, there are also some notable differences.

We believe that the risk of inconsistent rulings and inefficiency here is quite high, and we would urge the Court to, at a minimum, if not deny this motion, to wait until this issue is more thoroughly teed up for resolution when all the pending motions to dismiss have been fully briefed and have been decided by this Court.

MR. WILLEN: May I briefly respond, Your Honor?
THE COURT: You may, Mr. Willen.

MR. WILLEN: Thank you.

Just briefly to address the things that my friends on the other side said, with respect to the question of whether we've tied together controlling issues and gone through the factors, we absolutely have.

So just to take the product liability issue, that is, as I said, a very clear legal question: Are these services, are these platforms' products, that is a question that is a question of law that is resolved as such on the pleadings, is it subject to substantial grounds of disagreement of a -- for disagreement? Clearly, yes, in the sense that it has been decided in different ways by different courts, including by the JCCP court, and would resolving that issue --

1 THE COURT: Well, the JCCP court did not do the 2 analysis that the Court did. 3 MR. WILLEN: That's absolutely --THE COURT: She took a different approach and a 4 5 different lens. So that doesn't provide really any kind of precedent, and I think Judge Kuhl would admit that. 6 7 MR. WILLEN: Well, I absolutely agree that she took a different approach, but I think that illustrates the question 8 9 of whether reasonable jurists can see this issue differently. 10 THE COURT: And not only that, but it's not as if my -- well, how long was that decision? That I didn't -- that 11 12 I just did it by -- without citations to law. I mean, there are cases that clearly support the approach that I took and the 13 14 decision that I made, and I don't think that it's purely a 15 question of law, and I do think that any appellate court would be better served by having a full record in trying to decide 16 where lines should be drawn. 17 Not only that. It doesn't appear to me not only do you 18 19 not satisfy each of the three separate and distinct elements, 20 you may -- you may satisfy two, but termination of the 21 litigation is unlikely given the context of your appeal. And I 2.2 do agree with the AG that this is entirely inappropriate, given 23 that we are still briefing and deciding these issues. 24 So the best case you have is that it's premature. 25 MR. WILLEN: Well, just -- I mean, if your mind is

looked at it. The point that I think is important, though, is

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1 that the bottom-line result, the question of whether product 2. liability law can apply to certain features of the defendants' 3 platform --THE COURT: And why would the Ninth Circuit take this 4 case, when we're still dealing with all the school district 5 complaints and the AG complaint? 6 7 MR. WILLEN: Well, for two different things there. One is to the extent that the issues that we've identified are 8 9 in fact controlling, then the sooner we can get resolution of 10 those issues, if in fact the Ninth Circuit is going to decide 11 them, the better all the parties are, because we'll have an 12 opinion from the court of appeals that --THE COURT: And so I'm supposed to stay all the 13 briefing on these topics? 14 MR. WILLEN: No, not at all. 15 THE COURT: Well, how is that not inefficient, then? 16 Because the -- most of the issues that 17 MR. WILLEN: are raised are issues that are not ones that were resolved in 18 19 the November 14th order. So where there's overlap, the whole 20 point is of course the November 14th order is going to guide. 21 Those -- we don't need to have those issues revisited by this 2.2 Court. But if there is going to be appellate guidance on that, 23 the sooner we get that, I think the better for everybody. 24 THE COURT: So you're not repeating your arguments. 25 Obviously I've not read your briefs. I don't read anything

until it's ripe. You've not repeated any arguments?

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MR. WILLEN: No. We -- the presentation of the arguments in the second wave of motions to dismiss are premised on the rulings that the Court made. We're not asking the Court to -- we're not relitigating things that the Court has already addressed.

MS. MIYATA: Your Honor, I believe there is overlap.

The same arguments are made that Section 230 precludes claims regarding certain features in which Meta argues that it is acting as a publisher under Section 230. There are certain points on the First Amendment that are also raised in the various motions to dismiss, not solely as to the state AGs, but also as to other parties. So I believe there is overlap.

And there is confusion, or there is potential confusion as to whether any ruling regarding the application of Section 230 and the First Amendment would be identical in its application to products liability law and its application to consumer protection law and unfair and deceptive trade practices claims.

MR. WILLEN: Just to that, I mean, what we're doing in connection with the -- or what Meta is doing -- and I really shouldn't speak for Meta because I don't represent them, but I obviously have read the brief. The Court obviously made certain rulings that Section 230 bars a number of theories of liability relating to certain of the platform features that are

MR. LICHTMAN: On benalf of the individual
plaintiffs, what I can say is, without disputing Mr. Schmidt's
intentions here, our response to their opposition to dismiss as
currently drafted will, in fact, argue that many of the issues
that are being raised have already been decided by the Court,
and in fact, that certain of the arguments that they are making
on a motion to dismiss are barred by the Court's November
opinion. So at least from our perspective it is absolutely not
accurate to say that we are not going to be getting into some
of the exact same issues that the Court addressed in November.
THE COURT: Well, I guess we'll figure that out when
I see it.
All right. A formal order will issue on the motion.
VOICES: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Next, we are going to go through
the issues that were raised in the CMC statement regarding
motion practice. Do I have a lawyer here from Snap on the Snap
motion to dismiss Alice Doe, JS and DH's complaint?
MR. BLAVIN: Yes, Your Honor. Jonathan Blavin on
behalf of Snap.
THE COURT: And let's have an appearance, please.
MR. WARREN: Previn Warren for the personal injury
school district and local government plaintiffs.
THE COURT: Okay. Currently as I understand it those
three plaintiffs have, in accordance with the Court's order,

1 did reassert some claims that Snap is now moving to dismiss on; 2. is that right? 3 MR. BLAVIN: That's correct, Your Honor. January 2nd, three individual plaintiffs filed amended 4 5 short-form complaints in which they reasserted counts 12 and 14 against Snap, and those claims had been withdrawn from the 6 7 amended master complaint. THE COURT: Okay. So you filed your motion on 8 9 January 12th, the consolidated opposition is due February 5th, 10 and I'd like to advance the reply so we can get started on it. 11 Typically you would get -- are we doing this on typical rules, 12 35, or did -- these are kind of standard page limits, right? That's correct, Your Honor. I believe 13 MR. BLAVIN: the Court's prior order set the briefing deadlines for those. 14 15 THE COURT: I know. 16 MR. BLAVIN: Yes. 17 **THE COURT:** But I set it not knowing whether anybody was actually going to do this. 18 19 MR. BLAVIN: Uh-huh. 20 THE COURT: And we have a lot of motions, and this is 21 a discrete motion. So you don't need, in my view, from 2.2 February 5th until February 26 to file an opposition. It's 23 just Snap that has moved to dismiss. 24 MR. BLAVIN: Correct, Your Honor. We'd be happy to 25 move that date up.

THE COURT: All right. February 15th is the revised 1 2. date. 3 MR. BLAVIN: Okay. THE COURT: So we can get a head start on it and 4 5 everything's not coming in on the same day. That's 10 days. MR. BLAVIN: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay? Thank you. Your next issue is the request for early briefing on 8 9 causation, and who is going to address that issue? 10 MR. SCHMIDT: Paul Schmidt for Meta, Your Honor. 11 Good morning again. MR. SEEGER: Chris Seeger for plaintiffs, Your Honor. 12 13 Good morning. MS. O'NEILL: Good morning, Your Honor. Megan 14 15 O'Neill for the state plaintiffs. THE COURT: Okay. So I've read all of the letter 16 17 briefs. Will somebody give me an update in terms of what was discussed yesterday with respect to discovery, discovery 18 19 cutoffs, and whether or not there was any bifurcation relative to causation. So I have a new set. All right. So apologies 20 21 for that, but that's kind of -- I'd like to understand that 2.2 piece before talking about the briefing. 23 So I have Ms. Hazam. 24 MS. SIMONSEN: Ashley Simonsen for the Meta 25 defendants on behalf of the defendants, Your Honor.

1 At yesterday's discovery --2. THE COURT: Hold on. 3 MR. HUYNH: Good morning, Your Honor, Deputy Attorney 4 General Thomas Huynh on behalf of the State of New Jersey in the state MDL for the state attorneys general. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So let me -- and that's Thomas 6 7 Huynh, H-u-y-m-h?

MR. HUYNH: That's correct, Your Honor. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

All right.

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MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, at yesterday's discovery management conference before Judge Kang, the Judge indicated that he would direct the parties to further meet and confer on limitations as to discovery. With respect to a discovery plan, the Judge indicated that he would defer to Your Honor to set deadlines on general causation staging if Your Honor was inclined to adopt that proposal by the defendants, recognizing that any ruling Your Honor makes with respect to that issue could affect the discovery deadlines that he is otherwise planning to set. He did not indicate what deadline he would set for the cutoff of fact discovery but indicated that he is inclined to enter an order setting a fact discovery cutoff more in line with the plaintiffs' proposed discovery plan based on their representation that they could get these cases to trial by March of 2025, recognizing that Your Honor's orders on

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bellwethers, a trial date, and again the general causation staging that the defendants have proposed, could affect the discovery fact cutoff that he sets.

And as Ms. Pierson is prepared to address further today, we do seek Your Honor's guidance on those deadlines and would request the opportunity to submit proposals on a broader case management order for this MDL at the next case management conference.

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, Lexi Hazam for plaintiffs.

If I may, there are a few matters that I need to correct in that statement.

The first is that plaintiffs did not represent to the Court yesterday that we would be prepared for a trial by March 2025. That was the close of all discovery in our proposal.

To further clarify, Magistrate Judge Kang indicated that he would be proceeding and setting a discovery schedule, including fact and expert cutoffs, on the presumption that there would not be prioritization of general causation, but of course deferring to Your Honor as to the decision to be made on that today with regards to defendants' request. So I believe he plans to proceed in issuing a discovery schedule, as he said, more in keeping with plaintiffs' proposed deadlines, on the assumption that there will not be such a prioritization.

THE COURT: And in terms of the state proceedings, is

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     there a bifurcation? My memory was that there was not
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     bifurcation on the state -- in the state proceeding.
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               MS. HAZAM:
                           I see, Your Honor.
          In the JCCP there has not been any prioritization.
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     briefing that was submitted to Your Honor here was requested by
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     Judge Kuhl and has been submitted to her by the parties.
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               MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, if I may add on that pint,
     Ashley Simonsen for the Meta defendants. Judge Kuhl did
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     indicate at the December case management conference that she
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     would entertain defendants' request to hear early expert
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     challenges, but that she would be interested in Your Honor's
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     quidance on the issue in connection with the briefing that's
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    been presented to Your Honor today.
               THE COURT: Judge Kuhl and I did have a nice dinner
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     last week, so she and I are aligned.
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               MS. SIMONSEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Did you want to add something?
               MR. HUYNH: Thomas Huynh for the state attorneys
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19
    general.
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          Nothing, Your Honor. Ms. Hazam stated exactly what we
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     would have said.
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               THE COURT: All right. So now back to the other
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    group.
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          Mr. Schmidt, again, we'll start with you.
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               MR. SCHMIDT:
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
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1 THE COURT: You shouldn't thank me, because again, 2 everybody -- so if you're first up, that means sometimes, and 3 maybe I should say frequently, that I'm not inclined to grant 4 your request. 5 MR. SCHMIDT: I suspected Your Honor might say that from the prior. 6 7 MS. O'NEILL: Your Honor, if I may just interrupt very briefly on a procedural point. Again, this is Megan 8 O'Neill for the state plaintiffs. 9 10 Pursuant to your instructions at the previous case 11 management conference, the states do request leave to file a 12 responsive letter to the parties' briefing on this issue. THE COURT: Are you in support of early causation or 13 not? 14 15 MS. O'NEILL: No, we are not. THE COURT: Then I suspect you're not going to need 16 17 that. MS. O'NEILL: That sounds great. Thank you, Your 18 19 Honor. 20 THE COURT: Let's go, Mr. Schmidt. 21 MR. SCHMIDT: With those terms I will do my best, 22 Your Honor. 23 So, you know, look, any federal judge, we THE COURT: 24 wake up in the morning and our day could look much different 25 than our day we thought -- than we thought our day was going to

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look like. So, I don't know, last week was it, I can't remember anymore -- it was last week. I thought I was going to be spending the next three weeks in trial and got off the plane and realized that my life had just expanded because my trial went away. So I've been able to spend a lot of time on this case, and perhaps if I was in trial, I wouldn't have said, Mr. Schmidt, you go first. Go ahead. Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. SCHMIDT: The reason this MDL exists is to evaluate the plaintiffs' novel claim that we believe is unsupported by science that specific features of defendants' services cause addiction and cause other harms. There's no dispute they're going to have to prove general causation, they're going to have to prove it

prove general causation, they're going to have to prove it through experts who will be subject to Rule 702 challenges.

And given the science, we are going to make those Rule 702 challenges. We don't think they'll be able to overcome it.

And so what we've tried to do, guided by Your Honor's rulings to date, is we have not proposed bifurcation. We have not proposed some kind of strict first-phase only on causation. That's been done in a lot of cases. We have not the proposed that.

What we have instead proposed is a way, consistent with Your Honor's comment about reaching legal issues, to reach this fundamental legal issue earlier than we otherwise would, and to

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reach it in a setting where the Court isn't faced with this fundamental causation question in the context of also dealing with a range of summary judgment motions and a range of other expert witness challenges. We believe that would meaningfully progress this MDL in one of the most central questions in this MDL, which is their allegation about causation. And we cited authority recognizing this in our brief. Ι

won't go back through it. There's cases that have done this in stricter form than we proposed, as I mentioned --

THE COURT: There are cases on both sides, right? MR. SCHMIDT: There are cases on both sides, absolutely. Yes.

THE COURT: So what that means is that the Court has discretion.

MR. SCHMIDT: Of course, the Court has discretion, yeah. And that's why I want to focus Your Honor on why we think it's particularly appropriate in this setting, and there's really four things I would say on that in terms of why we've urged it in this MDL.

The first is why this MDL was created. The JPML created this MDL. It was clear in the transfer order to address, among other things, general causation. The Court referenced, the panel referenced general causation several times. referenced Daubert motions, Rule 702 motions, several times. And on that point, in the context where we're disputing with

the plaintiffs' counsel over whether this could be appropriate, we think it's relevant that the panel, the chair of the panel, Judge Caldwell, who signed the order, had herself just overseen an MDL that involved this kind of phasing. One of the cases we rely on is from Judge Caldwell.

It's also notable that the plaintiffs themselves, plaintiffs in this courtroom, urged the creation of this MDL on this issue of general causation. In Mr. Seeger's brief to the MDL, he said that all of these actions, regardless of the manufacturer, will share factual questions regarding general causation, in particular the biological mechanism of the alleged injury, the background science and common regulatory issues. He actually cited in that brief to the MDL to the JPML urging creation of this MDL. The Zantac case we rely on that involved phasing. The Viagra case from this district that we rely on that involved phasing. That's the first point.

The second point is this general causation issue runs through the plaintiffs' master complaint. They plead general causation specifically. They do so without invoking plaintiff-specific facts. They plead that as an element of their claim, and they do that by relying, cherry-picking in our view, from studies that address general causation, that addressed this population-based question of can social media be linked to psychiatric injury. That reinforces the centrality of this issue in this MDL.

The third point is the studies themselves. As we noted in 1 2. our letter briefs, the studies themselves recognize how 3 contested this issue will be. They recognize the challenge that plaintiffs' experts, particularly under the new Rule 702, 4 will face in meeting their burden as to relying on their 5 testimony. 6 7 In terms of you say the new Rule 702, 702 THE COURT: was amended to make it clear to district judges what the rule 8 9 actually is. 10 MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: And was. Substantively it hasn't changed. 12 MR. SCHMIDT: 13 Yes. THE COURT: It was encouraging us to do more. 14 15 I have to say that in this district our judges were doing 16 it anyway. 17 MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. THE COURT: And so I don't think in my view it's 18 19 changed. 20 MR. SCHMIDT: Well, that's a really fair point, Your 21 I absolutely agreed with how Your Honor framed the 2.2 rule. I think what the rule does do is it underscores how 23 important this issue is, but it also speaks to some of the case 24 law that the plaintiffs cite in their brief. Like they cite a 25 case called Kocher (phonetic) that's I think 16 years ago or

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something of that order, almost 20 years ago. I don't think a decision like that would be decided the way it was with the modern Rule 702. But Your Honor's exactly right, we tracked Rule 702. We've been involved in actively briefing it. It was intended to codify what many judges were already doing, but it does underscore these points about burden and the centrality of this causation issue.

And that brings me to their -- the studies and what the studies show and how the studies track up against that burden in Rule 702. The studies recognize that the science in this area is really inconsistent and that it doesn't show any kind of the consistently positive effects the plaintiffs would expect if they were able to prove their case. And there's a number of reasons for that. One of them is the studies, many of the studies they rely on don't tease out directionality. They don't tease out is social media causing some kind of psychiatric problem, or does some kind of existing psychiatric problem influence how people use social media.

And those themes come through even in the studies that the plaintiffs cite in their own master complaint. We flagged some of those in our letter briefs to pick up on a few extra ones.

One of the studies they cite is called Keles, K-e-l-e-s. It's in Footnote 39 of the master -- of the amended complaint, the amended master complaint. It says: "Twelve out of 13 studies did not answer the review question, since they were cross-

sectional and unable to determine a causal relationship."

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Another study, Levinson, makes the point I just made about directionality. It's cited in the master complaint at Footnote 90: "Because the findings presented here are cross-sectional, it is not possible to determine whether social media use contributes to sleep disturbance, sleep disturbance contributes to social media use, or both."

And those kind of statements about fundamental limitations in the science run through the studies that even the plaintiffs rely on in their master complaint.

That brings me to my final point, which is simply that given that this is why the MDL was created, or one of the core reasons the MDL was created, finding some way for the Court to reach it earlier in a setting where it's not -- the Court isn't also forced and the parties aren't also forced to address other issues, like plaintiff-specific challenges, like summary judgment challenges, is consistent with the fundamental purpose of this MDL in terms of getting guidance that will let the parties progress the litigation to a conclusion, whether that's ending cases or whether that's telling us that's not going to be a basis to end cases. When this is what the MDL is about, getting that guidance early is consistent with the basic purposes of --

THE COURT: Well, maybe the problem I'm having with the fact that you wanted to file these in January is your

THE COURT: -- Dauberts before trial, so how is this any different?

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So when you said -- when you want to file these in January, when you file them in January and say, we want it early, that says to me, we want to file this in the next couple months. I think that's a waste of time, and I'm not agreeable to that.

MR. SCHMIDT: Uh-huh.

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THE COURT: Now, closer to the end of discovery, before summary judgment, before trial, having *Dauberts* heard, I think that's probably appropriate. But that would always be appropriate. That's not anything new.

So when you bring these letter briefs, you're suggesting to me that you want something different than I would do normally, and that you want to do it in the next few months, and that I think is a waste of my time.

Let me hear from Mr. Seeger.

MR. SEEGER: Your Honor, I'm going to keep this brief, because frankly I'd like to address whatever questions you might have. But I don't agree with anything Mr. Schmidt just said. The schedule that he proposed to Judge Kang goes a year beyond what we've proposed. So I think it's in their minds that they're going to play around with general causation well past the schedule that we are proposing to complete everything.

The other thing is I don't even understand how this Court would decide a general causation issue outside the context of a

1 bellwether process, where you are looking at a case. 2 the -- you know --3 THE COURT: Well, so what I -- let me say a couple of things. 4 One is that I understand that the evidence currently 5 alleged to support general causation takes two different kinds 6 7 of forms. Experts, expert reports and testimony that the plaintiffs will proffer to demonstrate that the defendants' 8 9 social media platforms are capable of causing the alleged 10 mental and physical harm and other kinds of harm. And I went 11 back and looked again at the master complaint, you know, and 12 have a quarter inch of allegations. And by that, I mean when I printed out, you know, it's not the whole 278 pages, but 13 probably 50 pages of allegations that are supportive of 14 causation, including, you know, just off the top of my head 15 here, at 19, Footnote 13, Paragraphs 96 to 116, 392, 182, 219, 16 261, 272, and they go on and on. So that's one. 17 But the second portion is defendants' own admissions, and 18 19 that includes internal reports assessing the relationship 20 between product use and youth addiction and external comments, 21 there are whistleblower evidence, and those admissions will 22 matter, because these particular defendants in this particular 23 kind of case had more information than anybody else. They, 24 themselves, are the experts. And so until enough fact 25 discovery has occurred to understand what the defendants knew,

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or thought they knew, it seems to me to be entirely premature.

MR. SEEGER: And we've not contested that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And not only that, but the defendants' admissions I suspect will likely support causation. And so I am not going to be in a position to resolve factual disputes that are better and appropriately decided by juries. think a lot still needs to be done before you should be coming and asking for early resolution.

Now, if I have, right, if I have a quack, then obviously it's my obligation to let you know that, no, that person does not go -- cannot testify at trial. And if they're using the same experts for all of the cases, then obviously a Daubert to deal with that particular expert is -- that's an appropriate mechanism. Dauberts are an appropriate mechanism to be used and to test, but that doesn't mean that there won't be evidence of causation given the defendants' own admissions.

So it's only one step before trial, and I haven't -- you know, I haven't seen any reports. I don't know what the background of these individuals are. And certainly just because a party disagrees with another party's assessment doesn't necessarily mean that that expert can't testify.

So I just think at this point it's entirely premature, and until I know when we are going to have these cutoffs, yeah, I always set Daubert motions with enough time, you know, to

1 resolve those issues before trial, but I certainly think it's a 2. total waste of time to do it in the next few months. 3 MR. SCHMIDT: May I respond briefly on that, Your Honor? 4 5 THE COURT: You may. MR. SCHMIDT: Thank you. 6 7 Obviously I want to respond, because it's never -- we don't litigate to waste the Court's time, and that's not what 8 9 we tried to do with this proposal. That's not what we try to 10 do generally. We weren't proposing that we do this in a couple 11 months. I think we had proposed January be the date, January 2025. Plaintiffs, in a phasing proposal, then a 12 different proposal if there's no phasing, the phasing proposal 13 had proposed December '24. 14 15 THE COURT: Yeah, but phasing doesn't make sense to me either for the precise reason that I just explained to you, 16 which is that part of what the plaintiffs can appropriately use 17 are defendant's own documents. And so it makes no sense to me 18 19 to phase and to bifurcate. 20 MR. SCHMIDT: That's what I wanted to address next, 21 Your Honor. There is actually very strong case law saying 22 having alleged admissions from companies doesn't allow you to 23 overcome the need to have reliable expert testimony. There's 24 very good case law on that proposition. And that's --

And I take it, then, are you saying that

THE COURT:

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you are not going to -- and let me be very clear to you on this point. As in my patent cases, anybody who is internal to your companies, all defendant companies, if you want them to provide expert testimony, if you want them to use their expertise in testifying, they must be identified as experts, they must identify their opinions, and they must be subject to deposition.

MR. SCHMIDT: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So be clear that that is, in my view, especially with these tech companies, something that I routinely do, because I won't have -- I won't allow you to use it as an end run around different kinds of rulings with externally paid third party experts. So make a note.

MR. SCHMIDT: I did. We understand that, Your Honor.

Where I was going to go is notwithstanding this case law on admissions, we've -- we don't think they need extensive discovery, but we've not argued in this proposal with the proposition that they would have time to conduct discovery on those very points that Your Honor is addressing. We're not -- we tried to set up our proposal to give them time to conduct that discovery, and when we looked at different ways to stage with them, we were within a month of each other of what that time requirement would be. So we're not resisting the proposition that they would have time to conduct that discovery.

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What we are asking for is, as quickly as we can, with them having that time, to find a way to put this issue before the Court, and to the point Mr. Seeger was saying, not do it in the context of an individual bellwether, where it gets mixed up with every other issue in that bellwether, and it might not actually give guidance, because it will be linked to whatever the specific allegations are in that case as to the broader MDL. That's what --

THE COURT: Well, again, you're talking about things in a theoretical sense. I don't know who their experts are. I don't know if they are relying on these experts for most or all of their cases. I don't know if the experts are going to be -- even if they have multiples, if they're all, you know, based on the -- doing things based on the same thing.

So we can have this conversation. I am meeting with you monthly.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yeah.

THE COURT: But to give you a go-ahead at this juncture I think is entirely premature.

MR. SCHMIDT: All right. We understand, Your Honor.

Our point is it's not hypothetical they're going to need to meet this burden, it's not hypothetical that we're going to challenge it, but I hear what Your Honor's saying, and we'll be guided by that in looking for a way to reassert this at an appropriate time in light of Your Honor's guidance.

1 THE COURT: Did you want to say anything else, 2. Mr. Seeger? 3 MR. SEEGER: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Did you want to? 4 5 MS. O'NEILL: Thank you, Your Honor. Megan O'Neill again for the states. I'll be very brief. 6 7 I just wanted to add this is what our letter was going to address. 8 9 THE COURT: So Ms. O'Neill, you're going to have to 10 speak louder. 11 MS. O'NEILL: Sorry about that. I was hoping to 12 avoid it this month, but I quess I didn't. 13 To repeat, I'm Megan O'Neill on behalf of the states. Very briefly, I just want to say that the state plaintiffs 14 15 also have concerns with efficiency and delays that could be caused by the defendants' proposal, including related to how 16 the state plaintiffs would coordinate discovery with the 17 individual plaintiffs and how the proposal could affect delay 18 19 into discovery of the States' claims. I'm happy to elaborate 20 on that if you would find it helpful, but otherwise I will leave it at that. 21 2.2 THE COURT: Go ahead. I'm taking notes. And Mr. Cuenco, do we have any old books or something 23 24 where we can raise that microphone? 25 MS. O'NEILL: That might be helpful. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Okay. Let's see if that helps. 1 2. MS. O'NEILL: Thank you, everyone. Is that better? 3 THE COURT: That's better. Thank you. MS. O'NEILL: Great. Thanks. 4 So again, just to be brief, we believe that the 5 6 defendants' proposal will introduce inefficiencies and the 7 potential for delay in a few different ways. We first think that it will potentially impede 8 9 coordination between the state plaintiffs and the personal 10 injury or individual plaintiffs in general, as the personal 11 injury plaintiffs will be occupied with all things related to 12 general causation, including motions practice, preparing expert 13 reports, which would then divert resources and time away from 14 other aspects of the case for which they will need to coordinate with the state plaintiffs in order for the case to 15 run efficiently. 16 In particular, it may complicate efforts to coordinate 17 discovery, which may be subject in part to collective limits 18 19 that the plaintiffs in general may share during this period, 20 where, under the proposal, certain issues would be prioritized 21 and other issues and claims would not. We think that this is 2.2 likely to cause delay both because of the impact on 23 coordination and because of the mere fact that the private 24 plaintiffs' and the defendants' attention will be divided 25 between these general causation matters and the beginning

stages of discovery.

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I think this is reflected in the parties' discovery plan proposals, as has been mention by the other parties. And even within those deadlines that were proposed, the states are concerned that prioritization of the general causation issues will almost necessarily sideline and postpone discovery into the states' claims. And for these reasons, we think that the defendants' proposal is -- to deviate from the normal course of things is unwarranted, as Your Honor has mentioned before, but also goes further in creating potential difficulties that would not exist otherwise.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just say for everybody's edification, one of the reasons we have multiple judges working on MDLs, and I have Judge Kang helping me, I do talk to him. I talked to him yesterday before he met with you all. But I am not going to read everything that you put in front of him, so remember that.

I believe, Mr. Schmidt, the dates you were talking about may have been in a submission to him, because I don't see anything in the letter briefs. So if there's something that you need me to know, you need to make sure you can copy and paste it, you can put it in a footnote, as long as it's 12-point font. And sometimes I will have a chance to read other things, but I don't think you can be certain that I've read it just because you filed it on the docket. There's just

too many -- there are too many moving parts.

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MR. SCHMIDT: Understood, Your Honor. And this is one we candidly struggled with on our end in terms of what we presented to Judge Kang and what we presented to you, and we'll be guided in future presentations. Thank you for that.

THE COURT: Okay. So at this point the request is denied, but again, you know, it is not uncommon to resolve some of these issues in advance. I just need -- I'm going to need substantially more information before giving you that deadline.

MR. SCHMIDT: Understood, Your Honor.

And if we may, at an appropriate time, we know they're going to have to come forward with experts. We'll come back to you and ask for relief on that.

THE COURT: And it also helps me. I mean, if I'm going to do Dauberts, you know, not having everything come into chambers at the exact same time helps me, you know, resolve your issues and keep you moving forward, which is the point, without being inundated.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.

THE COURT: That's why I'm trying to make sure that, like I, you know, moved the Snap reply deadline while we're doing the claims against Zuckerman first. I only have so much help.

So in any event, it's not beyond the realm of possibilities, but it's certainly way too early for it.

1 MR. SCHMIDT: Okay. And that's really what was motivating us, Your Honor, is that desire to not have 2 3 everything come in at once, have this be a subject of attention and have it be something case MDL-wide as opposed to just one 4 5 So we'll be guided by that. I appreciate that guidance. THE COURT: Okay. 6 7 MR. SEEGER: I just want to make clear, Your Honor, that my lack of comments isn't that I didn't have a lot to stay 8 9 about this, it's that I know my tenacious friend, Paul Schmidt, 10 will probably raise this every month until it's finally 11 decided, so I'll save it for them. MR. SCHMIDT: We will not raise it next month or the 12 month thereafter. 13 THE COURT: I was going to say, I'd suggest not. 14 15 MR. SCHMIDT: Your Honor doesn't need to worry about that. 16 17 MR. SEEGER: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: Okay. All right. The next, there's a 18 19 sealing of the Tiktok complaint that got ... 20 MS. HAZAM: Lexi Hazam for plaintiffs, Your Honor. MS. HARRIS: Good morning, Your Honor. TaCara Harris 21 22 for the Tiktok defendants. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Let me ... okay. From King & 24 Spalding? 25 MS. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. I don't think there's any -- is there any real dispute here on that?

MS. HAZAM: There is not, Your Honor. There is a brief update that I don't think affects entry of the stipulation. I believe counsel are in agreement on that. And that is that there were certain portions of the previously under-seal Utah complaint that had not been incorporated by reference by the plaintiffs in their filing that have now been unsealed, and I believe that it is the intent of the parties that the document that is now filed pursuant to the stipulation will unseal those sections, but the parties have made clear that the plaintiffs were essentially not agreeing to the sealing of anything that was unsealed in Utah regardless, and therefore the current language of the stipulation remains suitable.

THE COURT: Agreed?

MS. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor, we agree. However, if the Court would like an updated stipulation and proposed order so that it's clean, we're happy to provide that. We've prepared that and shared it with the plaintiffs' counsel late last night once we learned of the unsealed complaint being filed in Utah. So we're happy to replace it with an amended stipulation and proposed order if that would be helpful for the Court.

THE COURT: Well, we just want to be accurate, so why

1 don't you go ahead and do that. You know, if you can do it by 2. the end of today. 3 MS. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And then once we see it -- and make sure 4 5 that you've withdrawn the last one in that so that everything gets terminated appropriately. Okay? 6 7 MS. HAZAM: Will do, Your Honor. MS. HARRIS: Will do. 8 9 THE COURT: And we will issue order. All right? 10 MS. HARRIS: Your Honor, also, I don't want to speak 11 for Meta and Ms. Simonsen if you have something to add. 12 also filed a stipulation with the plaintiffs. I believe there is no dispute there, but if Ms. Simonsen has something to add, 13 I'll defer to her on that. 14 15 THE COURT: No, nothing. Okay. All right. I had only seen the Tiktok one, so 16 Ms. Simonsen, do you have the docket number for the Meta? 17 MS. HARRIS: Defense: It's 540. 18 THE COURT: So Meta's is 540 and Tiktok is? 19 20 MS. HARRIS: 542 and 543. 21 THE COURT: Okay. And do --22 MS. HARRIS: Your Honor, 543 will be the one that we 23 will replace today. 24 THE COURT: Okay. And does -- do I need a 25 replacement on 540?

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MS. HAZAM: No. 1 2. MS. HARRIS: No, Your Honor. 3 MS. HAZAM: And we agree we do not need any replacement on the Meta stipulation. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. So the stipulation at 540 is granted, 542 is granted, and we're waiting on 543? 6 7 MS. HAZAM: Exactly, Your Honor. THE COURT: 543 is withdrawn? 8 9 MS. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: 543 is withdrawn. All right. So we'll 11 wait for the next one. Great. 12 MS. HAZAM: Thank you. 13 MS. HARRIS: Thank you. There's a motion, or someone's requesting 14 THE COURT: a motion for remand be briefed. So who do I have on the remand 15 issues? 16 17 MR. BLAVIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Jonathan Blavin again on behalf of defendant Snap. 18 19 MS. SCULLIAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jennifer 20 Scullian. I just wanted to actually introduce Edward Chen, who 21 is counsel for the Youngers plaintiffs, who are looking to make 2.2 the motion for remand. 23 MR. CHEN: Good morning, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Chen, since you're primary, why don't 25 you go to the primary mic.

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Well, Mr. Blavin, I wish I could say you don't have Okay. to start first, but once again you need to start first. MR. BLAVIN: Understood, Your Honor. THE COURT: So here's the issue. I don't know that remand is appropriate at all, but I do know that it is -- we, as MDL judges, are encouraged to actually address these remand issues early. And so my inclination is even though I don't know that it has any merit whatsoever, Mr. Chen, especially, you know, given this case, it seems to me I'm obliged to let them file their motion and address it. That's what we've been advised, that we are supposed to let people file these motions, and we're supposed to take care of them pretty quickly. MR. BLAVIN: And I appreciate that perspective, Your Honor. One thing I would note is MDL courts do often decide to hold those motions pending resolution of broader, more crosscutting issues. Judge Orrick did this in the Juul litigation. He noted that there's efficiencies to be gained through the processes that are already underway in the MDLs for all cases, regardless of when they might be remanded.

And the Youngers motion, again, it's the only remand motion here. It's not as if Your Honor has dozens of these pending.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BLAVIN: And Your Honor, as you've mentioned, has limited resources. There's hundreds of pages of additional

1 briefing that Your Honor is working to get through on various 2. motions. 3 So what we would request is at a minimum, until the Court resolves all of that initial motion practice, which again, 4 cross-cutting issues which very well could affect the Youngers 5 case itself in the event it is potentially remanded, it makes 6 7 more sense from an efficiency perspective to just hold that motion until all of this other motion practice is completed. 8 9 At that point in time, the Court could consider the remand 10 motion, and there's efficiencies to be gained through that process, as well. 11 THE COURT: Well, are there -- this is New Mexico, 12 right? 13 MR. CHEN: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: There are hundreds of cases pending in 15 California, so those plaintiffs have had the ability to remain 16 or to stay in state court as opposed to coming to federal 17 court. Are there cases in -- other cases in New Mexico that 18 19 are proceeding? 20 MR. BLAVIN: There is one case in New Mexico that I'm 21 aware of involving Snap which is proceeding. That is the only 22 case in New Mexico that I'm aware of. 23 MR. CHEN: Our firm's litigating that case, Your 24 Honor. 25 THE COURT: So, and what would be the basis for

remand?

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MR. CHEN: Your Honor, this is -- first of all, this is a -- this involves a minor. It's a wrongful death case. The minor committed suicide, and we represent the parents and the estate, of course. And we also not only sued the social media defendants, but we also sued three individual New Mexico residents who performed acts that we believe, in combination with what the social media companies have done and provided through their platforms, contributed to her suicide, to the addiction, to the suicide involving the transmission of sexually explicit photos and other activities.

So the facts are highly intertwined, and we believe that it's -- there's -- I don't think there's any dispute that there's complete diversity, they just want to -- want the Court to basically disregard the presence of these three individual defendants that are co-defendants with them. They have a high burden to meet to show that removal is -- that the removal statute is satisfied. We certainly think our motion's meritorious.

The Juul case that defendants' counsel referenced, in that case there were eight remand motions, and the Court in that case thought that you needed to have a critical mass, perhaps, to then address those. Well, there are no other remand motions other than ours. We have critical mass. This is the appropriate time to take up that motion, and we think it would

be an injustice to have this case proceed for another year or 1 2. longer, only to then address this remand motion and find out 3 that we should have been in New Mexico all along. THE COURT: So the request to file the motion is 4 5 granted. You will use our normal Northern District protocols for filing, 35 days' notice. There will be no argument on this 6 7 motion unless I schedule it. I rarely, if ever, grant argument on motions for remand. And we will work it in in between all 8 9 our other proceedings. 10 VOICES: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. You wanted to talk about 12 bellwether protocols. So I have Ms. Hazam for the plaintiffs, 13 and who do I have for the defense? MS. PIERSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Andrea 14 15 Pierson from Faegre Drinker for Tiktok. 16 **THE COURT:** Okay. 17 MR. LEWIS: Good morning, Your Honor. Chris Lewis, Kentucky, for the states. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, who wants to 20 start? 21 MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, Lexi Hazam on behalf of plaintiffs. 22 23 The entry regarding this issue in the case management 24 statement indicates that the parties wish to seek the Court's 25 guidance on the desired process and timing for submission of a

proposed bellwether protocol. I think that summarizes, in fact, the request. There is a bellwether process in its initial stages in the JCCP court. Plaintiffs would like to begin discussions of a process here, as well. We believe that there are probably parts of that process that are appropriate for this Court, including, of course, trial dates and dates for dispositive motions. There may be parts of the process that are more appropriate for Judge Kang's court, such as discovery deadlines.

It was defendants' suggestion when we raised this as part of our meet and confer leading up to the discovery conference, that it should be submitted to Your Honor principally, and we discussed that briefly with Judge Kang yesterday.

I believe the defendants have indicated that they think that there should be a large number of PFSs completed before this process even begins. We would acknowledge that there's a role for PFS data as part of this process, but we believe the parties can begin talking now about the kinds of categories that might be used in some features of that process.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, Chris Lewis again for the states. We're in agreement with the plaintiffs on this. We do want to move forward with that process. We'd like the states' case to be prioritized and considered potentially as a bellwether in the case, and we would like to see this process moved along.

1 **THE COURT:** Do I have anybody from the school 2 districts? 3 MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, you do have our co-chairs in the courtroom, and we are prepared as leadership to speak on 4 this, as well. 5 THE COURT: All right. So what is your thought in 6 terms of individuals versus school district cases? 7 MS. HAZAM: I believe we would like to discuss that 8 9 further before announcing our intent on that to Your Honor. 10 can say generally speaking that we would like them to be 11 prepared simultaneously; that we would like pools to be underway at the same time, in part, so that if any particular 12 case does not end up going to trial, there are other cases 13 ready from all categories of plaintiffs. 14 15 THE COURT: And when are you going to trial in front of Judge Kuhl? She asked you to give her a date at your last 16 conference; you failed to do that. So when are you going to be 17 ready? 18 19 MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, I'm sorry, I am not 20 responsible for trial dates in the JCCP. 21 THE COURT: Anybody here on the California cases? 22 MS. HAZAM: I should say, Your Honor, that a number 23 of us have cases in the JCCP. We simply don't speak for it at 24 that level. I have attended, at least remotely, all of the 25 JCCP hearings, and my understanding was that the plaintiffs

had, in fact, proposed dates past the selection of bellwethers in what they submitted to Judge Kuhl, and that she indicated at the last hearing that she did not want to proceed further with dates for motions and experts yet. She wanted to discuss the dates for the bellwether selection process and not move beyond that at this time.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. PIERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. Andrea Pierson.

I thought it might be helpful, Your Honor, to talk a little bit about the conference that we had with Judge Kuhl on Wednesday of this week. It's been a busy week in these cases obviously, and a lot has happened in a short period of time.

Ms. Hazam is correct that Judge Kuhl wanted to take an incremental step and focus on the bellwether process, the discovery pool process and the bellwether process, and we had a very productive and formal discussion with her about that on Wednesday. We talked about potential discovery pool categories and also gradations within those categories. In particular, the plaintiffs presented their thoughts on factors that may influence gradations of cases, things like frequency of use of the platforms, duration of use and age at first use. And the defendants discussed with Judge Kuhl proposed categories for discovery pool discovery that are really based on the key issue of how can we get to the question of causation of the 13 injury types that the plaintiffs allege in this litigation.

After a robust conversation with Judge Kuhl involving a

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whiteboard and a lot of roundtable discussion, Judge Kuhl ordered the parties to confer and to build the outline of a structure or grid based on that discussion and to report back to her on February the 7th. The three categories that we'll be focusing on for discovery pool discovery center around plaintiffs who allege injuries plus an eating disorder in one category, a second category of plaintiffs who allege various injuries and a sleep disorder of some sort and a second category, and then a third category that is comprised of plaintiffs who allege various injuries, including both an eating and a sleeping disorder. And the focus on those categories is really driven by the data, Your Honor, that comes from the short-form complaints that have been submitted in the JCCP. Judge Kuhl ordered us to put on the vertical part of the grid those three categories, and then on the horizontal or top of the grid, the factors that the plaintiffs believe will influence the gradation of the alleged injuries. Upon conclusion of receipt of the PFS data for the currently filed cases, as well as presentation of the DFS data from the defendants, then the parties will populate the grid that Judge Kuhl has asked us to prepare. Once that grid is populated, then we'll meet with Judge Kuhl again, and at that

time we'll look at the data in a holistic way from the PFS and

DFS and talk again about the three categories that we've really

narrowed in on for purposes of this discussion.

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THE COURT: So we don't have anything with respect to the gradation at this point?

MS. PIERSON: We don't, Your Honor. That information will come through the plaintiff fact sheets.

I think it's helpful to understand, too, Your Honor, what the anticipated timing is of those things, because it is -- I think both sides agree it's critical to have that information for both the PFS and the DFS to be in a position to confirm that these categories are the right categories and that as we choose discovery pool cases out of that grid, that in fact they're representative of the greater litigation.

So in terms of timing, plaintiff fact sheets in the JCCP will be received for the currently filed cases at the earliest possible date is March the 28th. I think the defendants believe that that's probably more likely to bleed into April and May. So the PFS process in the JCCP is likely to extend from late first quarter to early into the second quarter.

Then the defendant fact sheet process has not yet really been established yet in the JCCP. The parties are to submit competing proposals and disagreements to Judge Kuhl on February the 7th. After that time, we anticipate that she'll hold another informal discovery conference to work through the disagreements and to make decisions calling the balls and strikes in March. So we're likely to have a final DFS and a

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DFS implementation order it seems like in probably late March or sometime in April.

Our next conference with Judge Kuhl is February 7th, and then the conference after that is March the 15th.

So completion of the DFS process we think is likely to extend into late second quarter or early third quarter of this year. Once we have that information, as I said, Judge Kuhl intends to take a step back, look at the populated grid, look at the representativeness of the categories, and then she'll choose discovery pool cases to go within each of those three categories.

The plaintiffs have proposed that there would be 66 cases in total in those three pools. The defendants have proposed a larger number at 90 to account for what we believe will be some dismissals and potential motion practice. Wherever that number lands, though, not until the cases are slotted into the three discovery pools will actual discovery begin on those cases.

We're not sure yet how long that discovery will take of the bellwether discovery pools. Judge Kuhl indicated at our last hearing a desire to complete that discovery within three months. That, of course, will depend on things like how quickly can we collect medical records. Which, we know that process can take a couple of months at minimum. And then, of course, there will be written discovery, plus depositions of the plaintiffs and key witnesses, like parents and key treating

physicians.

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Upon the completion of that process, then Judge Kuhl will select the bellwether cases for trial, and there will be additional discovery of the cases that are chosen for bellwether trial. That will take a period of months, as well, to complete that work.

We've not discussed with Judge Kuhl yet things like deadlines for *Sargon* motions or motions for summary judgment, but we know that needs to be built into the process, as well.

So there's a lot happening in the JCCP in terms of scheduling to get us to the point that we're in a place to select the discovery pool cases and eventually bellwether trials. We're obviously happy to start that conversation in this proceeding simultaneously, though, and certainly as we begin to get PFS data and DFS data in this proceeding, it will help to inform our thinking about how we can get to those core questions of causation in the cases.

It is a little complicated, though, Your Honor, as you can see, because we have a schedule that we're working on with Judge Kuhl that relates to the bellwether workup and discovery of the plaintiffs in that instance, and then at the same time we've been discussing, as Ms. Simonsen explained, the discovery plan with Magistrate Kang. And then, of course, ultimately your own trial calendar is critically important to this process.

1 THE COURT: Well, this case is a priority case, so you don't worry about my trial calendar, other than criminal 2 3 cases. They will always take priority. MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, if I may? 4 5 MS. PIERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. If I can just finish, please? 6 MS. HAZAM: Thank you. 7 What might have gotten --8 9 THE COURT: No. 10 MS. HAZAM: I'm sorry. Excuse me. 11 THE COURT: Finish. MS. PIERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 Just to -- as I was saying, there are these three 13 different schedules that we're looking at, obviously, and 14 working to ensure that they dovetail together. And so the 15 defendants' request today, Your Honor, is that we confer with 16 the plaintiffs and that we provided to the Court before the 17 next status conference a proposed schedule for the litigation, 18 19 something that would include deadlines, like Rule 702 motions and motions for summary judgment, and that we start to target 20 21 those deadlines in combination with the schedule for the 2.2 bellwether plan. 23 We agree that these conversations should be happening in 24 parallel with plaintiffs, but I think it would be helpful if we 25 were able to think holistically about the schedule so that we

can ensure that the pieces of this puzzle, between the good work that Judge Kuhl is doing, the good work that Magistrate Kang is doing and the good work that's being done in this court, so that we can ensure that those deadlines are actually fitting together.

So that's our request, Your Honor.

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Now, you may. THE COURT:

MS. HAZAM: Thank you, Your Honor. And I apologize for interrupting earlier.

What I think may have been lost in that lengthy explanation is that Judge Kuhl, in fact, indicated on the record prior to the hearing this week that she anticipated that bellwether discovery would get underway this June and be largely completed at the end of the summer, as the JCCP plaintiffs had proposed.

Also, while I was not present in the in-chambers session, and I believe Ms. Pierson likely was, because I can't speak firsthand about it, but I can say that reports from various of our colleagues indicated that she did not select defendants' injury categories as the set-in-stone categories that would be used in this case. They were a proposal from the defendants. Plaintiffs were focused on age, duration of use and length of use, which would certainly be one of the axes that Judge Kuhl wanted to see in a graph format. The other axes would be some form of severity of injury, but not necessarily adopting the

defendants' three categories as just explained.

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I think at the end of Ms. Pierson's statement, we saw this discussion of starting to work on a discovery plan morph into perhaps something that would be seeking to change Judge Kang's anticipated order about the overall discovery schedule, and plaintiffs do not believe that would be appropriate and would await his order as he indicated yesterday, especially given that Your Honor is not inclined at present to prioritize general causation.

Plaintiffs are simply requesting today that we begin this conversation and perhaps have a deadline to start submitting a plan, both the components that might go to Your Honor and the components that might go to Judge Kang.

THE COURT: I'd like to hear from the AGs.

We're in agreement with that, Your Honor, MR. LEWIS: with Ms. Hazam's statements.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, though. If the AGs went first, when would you be ready for trial in your view?

MR. LEWIS: May I confer? Thank you.

Your Honor, we believe by spring of next year.

MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, if I may, the proposal that plaintiffs made jointly to Judge Kang regarding the discovery schedule, which he indicated he would lean more towards in entering his order, had discovery completed as of March of next year.

1 not be March 1st, but it would be late spring potentially. 2. So I think we are actually closely aligned in schedule, 3 because we proposed the same discovery timeframe. And we are proposing that bellwether discovery happen concurrently with 4 fact discovery, so that it does not delay getting to trial any 5 further. 6 I would also note that Judge Kuhl has indicated to the 7 parties that she doesn't believe that we need to wait for all 8 9 PFS data to be in in order to have productive discussions and 10 start entering into a protocol. 11 THE COURT: Well, and there's no PFA data for the school districts. The school districts' track is also 12 distinctly different from the individual tracks. So why can't 13 the school districts be ready sooner than the individual 14 15 plaintiffs? MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, I believe that they can be 16 17 ready at least on the same schedule as the personal injury plaintiffs. 18 The PF --19 THE COURT: I asked a different question. All right? 20 You don't have personal injuries for the school district cases. 21 MS. HAZAM: Correct, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: So that discovery is distinctly 23 different. Why wouldn't that -- why wouldn't the school 24 district cases be ready to go earlier than the individual 25 cases?

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MS. HAZAM: Okay. Your Honor, respectfully, in our view the discovery on individual plaintiffs and on the school districts is approximately commensurate, and so we anticipate that they could be ready at approximately the same trial for And that is our goal, to have all tracks --**THE COURT:** What are the alleged damages? They are damages arising largely from MS. HAZAM: public nuisance claims and from negligence claims. So they are damages that could take the form of abatement of a nuisance, which can be injunctive relief, or it can be monetary damages to put programs into place in the schools to deal with this In other words, increase mental health services and the staffing for them, the costs that are incurred in so doing, the costs incurred in providing training programs to teachers, to students, monitoring students' use of social media as may be necessary, addressing disciplinary problems, et cetera. It's been our belief throughout that all three categories of plaintiffs would be prepared for trial on the same timeline, and that's why we proposed a joint discovery schedule to Magistrate Judge Kang. MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, may I respond to just a couple of points please? Andrea Pierson. THE COURT: You may. Your Honor, just to clarify a couple of MS. PIERSON: things.

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First of all, in the JCCP there is no plaintiff fact sheet yet for the school districts. The parties will submit proposed fact sheets and disagreements to Judge Kuhl on March the 27th. Her practice so far has been to receive those submissions and then to sit down with the parties in an informal conference to try to work through those differences. So it seems likely to me that the earliest that we'll have even a form for a plaintiff fact sheet in the school district cases is probably sometime in April, maybe even in early May. **THE COURT:** Well, why can't we do it sooner here? MS. PIERSON: Those conversations are happening in parallel for both proceedings. THE COURT: I understand. But Judge Kuhl is -- and the reason you have them earlier for the individuals is that that's where her focus is. She doesn't have an AG case. does not have the same number of school district cases. So we can, here in the federal court, provide some leverage and focus on the school district cases so that she can keep doing her great work on the individual cases. That would be my preference. MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, let me pause and let my colleague, Ms. Simonsen, address the AG cases. MS. SIMONSEN: Thank you. Ashley Simonsen for the Meta defendants.

I just wanted to indicate, Your Honor, that what I heard

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from the state AGs just now about desiring to go to trial, I thought I heard him say, on all of their cases by the spring of 2025, is not something that -- it's the first I'm hearing of that. At one point, I think they had suggested they'd be involved in bellwether process in a different way. And we haven't had an opportunity to confer with them on how a trial of the state AG cases would appropriately proceed and would request the opportunity to confer with them on that and get back to Your Honor.

I would also like to note that the joint proposal for a trial in the spring of 2025 that all three sets of plaintiffs proposed to Magistrate Judge Kang assumed that there would be no discovery of the state attorney generals in terms of depositions. That was the position that they took. Magistrate Judge Kang did indicate yesterday that of course discovery of the state attorneys general -- and there are 34 of them -would be appropriate, since they are parties suing the Meta defendants.

And so I would submit to Your Honor that taking into account all of the discovery that needs to happen on the personal injury plaintiffs with the fact sheets, the defendant fact sheets, on the school districts with the plaintiff fact sheets and then a bellwether workup, in conjunction with the discovery that the defendants will need to take of the state attorneys general, a trial in spring of next year does seem

1 unrealistic. We would request an opportunity, again, to confer 2. further with the plaintiffs, taking into account all of these 3 different pieces and how they fit together. THE COURT: All right. I'm not exactly sure why you 4 5 haven't done it already. Why haven't you done it already? We're here today, so why are you coming to me today and saying, 6 7 oh, we want to confer? So why hasn't it been done already? MS. SIMONSEN: Your Honor, we had understood that we 8 9 should first speak to Magistrate Kang about, you know, 10 discovery deadlines and things like that. Magistrate Judge 11 Kang did encourage us to come to Your Honor to ask for guidance 12 on whether you would like us to begin discussing a trial schedule, and we are glad to do that and would simply request 13 an opportunity for all of the parties to come together, discuss 14 that and present something to you at the next case management 15 conference. 16 17 THE COURT: No, it's going to be sooner than that. MS. HAZAM: Your Honor --18 THE COURT: I'm out of trial, so that means I can 19 20 focus on your case. So you're gonna get one week, one week to Today is Friday. I want something filed by next 21 confer. 22 Friday. There's no need for us to be waiting on these issues. 23 So February 2nd. 24 MS. SIMONSEN: And, Your Honor, do I understand 25 correctly that you'd like us to propose trial dates for the

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beginning of the personal injury lawsuits, the school district lawsuits and the state attorney general lawsuits?

THE COURT: So here's -- I will tell you that because I know Judge Kuhl is focused on those -- on the individual lawsuits, I would do it the following. I will prioritize school district and AG lawsuits over the individuals. doesn't mean that they shouldn't all be ready. It seems to me that a single trial date for all the AGs, let's say a dozen or 20 school districts and a dozen or 20 individuals can all be set for the same day. I would think that with that grouping something will go to trial, and you'll have a protocol in place if one settles which comes up next. But given that there -- I can only try one case at a time, and Judge Kuhl can only try one case at a time, and then any appeals of any verdicts will start their process up the normal chains. Then at least we can get a different cross-section of cases making their way up the appellate ladders.

So I don't want to exclude the individual cases, but the other two tracks of cases don't have another -- you know, they don't have another forum. I could always send them back to the various states once we get them all ready and teed up, and we could do that, too. But that seems to me to be at least as a first step, and then we can roll out the balance as we get going.

> MS. HAZAM: Your Honor, if I may. Just to clarify, I

1 understand the Court's instructions with regards to 2. prioritization. Just to clarify, there are a substantial 3 number of school district plaintiffs in the JCCP, as well. both the JCCP and the MDL have a mixture of personal injury and 4 5 school district plaintiffs. THE COURT: But she's not -- her focus has been thus 6 7 far the individuals. You don't even have fact sheets for the school districts. 8 9 MS. HAZAM: Understood, Your Honor. We are, we 10 believe, able to advance that very quickly. That fact sheet, 11 it's, if anything, simpler and more straightforward than the plaintiff fact sheet. I believe we're in a posture of waiting 12 13 for feedback from the defendants on it, but we will try to accelerate that meet and confer. 14 15 THE COURT: Yeah, and I don't understand why we're waiting -- why I'm being told that we're not even going to have 16 fact sheets on the state side until April. 17 I think that's a reference to the 18 MS. HAZAM: 19 individual fact sheets and the deadlines set in the order. 20 is plaintiffs' intent regardless of those deadlines to get as 21 many on file, or submitted I should say, as we can, as soon as 2.2 we can. 23 If I could ask Your Honor one question about the filing 24 for next Friday? 25 THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. HAZAM: Is it your intent that the parties set forth their proposals for how we would get to that trial date in terms of a selection process of the cases? I assume that is the case, but I wanted to confirm.

THE COURT: Look, I want you to do as much as you If you can't, then give me what you can. I'm concerned can. about numbers and having enough ready to go.

Let me say this about bellwethers. It is a topic of discussion, of frequency discussion at the MDL conference among judges, and the bottom line is that nobody has a great answer as to how to pick the ones that go to trial. That is the message, that there is no magic bullet. There is no -- you know, plaintiffs are always picking the ones that are best for them, defendants are always picking the ones that are best for them. You don't necessarily get something that's truly representative. So you get the ends of the bellwether -- you get the ends of the bell curve rather than the middle of the bell curve.

So you can propose something. I think that that's a topic for discussion to figure out, you know, what will really go first or who's ready to go first, but I don't think there's any magic. So my goal is to get things teed up to be tried, and I don't care whose it is first. I'm just going to have the courtroom available to get things tried and trust jurors, which is -- I trust jurors.

So can you do it in a week? 1 2. MS. HAZAM: Yes, Your Honor. 3 MR. LEWIS: Yes, Your Honor. MS. PIERSON: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. So that's due February 2nd. MS. HAZAM: Does Your Honor envision this as a joint 6 submission? 7 THE COURT: Yes. You don't have to -- if you don't 8 9 agree, that's fine. Make sure I have a chart so I'm not having 10 to chart out your disagreement. 11 MS. HAZAM: Understood, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. I can meet with you February 6, 12 9:00 a.m., and we'll go through it, and I'll let Judge Kang 13 14 know. 15 Anything else you want to talk about on this front? MS. HAZAM: No, Your Honor. 16 MS. PIERSON: Nothing for defendants, Your Honor. 17 MR. LEWIS: Nothing for the states. 18 THE COURT: All right. Implementation orders. 19 I've 20 got -- this is the personal injury plaintiff fact sheet. 21 Again, for efficiency purposes I looked at it, and the work 2.2 that you all have done is satisfactory. I don't need to nickel 23 and dime you on it. So 550 and 551 are granted. 24 Now, with respect to the short-form complaint 25 implementation order, you seem to indicate that there was more

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1 work that was going to be done in your statement. So where do 2. we stand on those? This is 520 and 524. 3 MS. PIERSON: Your Honor, Andrea Pierson for the defendants. If I may, Mr. Warren? 4 5 We're very close on those two documents. In fact, I think we'll be in a position to submit those to Your Honor next week. 6 7 We had a little hiccup on the technical side with MDL Centrality and working out an issue there that will affect what 8 9 happens in the JCCP and then the orders. We, of course, want 10 those orders to be the same. So I anticipate we'll get this 11 issue resolved very early next week. MR. WARREN: Your Honor, Previn Warren for the 12 plaintiffs. We are in agreement with that. This is just a 13 technical issue we're trying to solve together, and we should 14 be able to submit amended short-form complaint implementation 15 orders both for the personal injury cases and the school 16 district cases next week. 17 **THE COURT:** Okay. So you're withdrawing 520 and 524? 18 MR. WARREN: Yes, Your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: Yes? 21 MS. PIERSON: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Those are deemed withdrawn. All 23 right. We'll wait and look for your communication on the 24 others. 25 MR. WARREN: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. As I promised, because I am not in trial, we are scheduled to meet again on February 23rd at 2:30. I can advance that to 9:30 so that those who are not local can get flights home. So the 2:30 CMC is advanced to 9:30 a.m. All right. What else do you want to talk about? MR. WARREN: Your Honor, may I raise one issue specific to one plaintiffs law firm, which is Motley Rice? We did just want Your Honor's quidance on whether you'd like to hear argument on the motions to dismiss concerning Mr. Zuckerberg at either the next case management conference or any other time, or not ever. THE COURT: I'll let you know once I take a look at the papers. Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. WARREN: MS. MIYATA: Your Honor, Bianca Miyata for the state plaintiffs. I do have one administrative point regarding our response to the motion to dismiss. Various sections of that motion call for a response on state laws from 34 different states. believe early on in this litigation, the Court asked if we had a chart compiling those various state laws as relevant to each of the claims. We do have such a chart, and we would like to ask the Court for permission to file that chart. To be very clear, that would simply be an appendix with a recitation and cite to those various laws without explanatory content. But we

1 would like to offer that if that would be of assistance or of 2. convenience to the Court. 3 THE COURT: Any objection? Any objection? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, Your Honor. 4 5 **THE COURT:** No objection. The request is granted. Thank you, Your Honor. To be clear, MS. MIYATA: 6 7 that would be in excess of our substantive responsive page limits. 8 9 THE COURT: I understand. 10 MS. MIYATA: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 MR. WARREN: Your Honor, the plaintiffs do not have any other issues to raise at this time. 12 THE COURT: Okay. To the mic. 13 MR. SCHMIDT: Nothing, Your Honor. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. So if there's nothing else, then, at this point I will wish everybody safe travels. And the way 16 this is going to work in terms of my conversations, I will meet 17 individually with folks in chambers. So the courtroom will 18 19 remain open, and my law clerks will come and get people as I 20 call them. I had listed the individuals that I wanted to talk 21 to. 22 Is there anybody else who wants to chat? Then just let my 23 CRD know so that I can put you on the list. Okay? Obviously 24 no need to talk with the defense attorneys or the AG's 25 attorneys.